(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2535.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1795.

COPENHAGEN, *May* 19.

WE hear that the Engliſh charge de affaires Mr. Crawford, has declared to our court, that England would be obliged in future to bring up all neutral veſſels laden with grain and bound to France, but that both cargo and freight ſhould be paid well and in caſh. But as the exportation of grain, from any of the Daniſh dominions, is prohibited until the 1ſt September, this declaration cannot be prejudicial as yet to the Daniſh ſubjects. According to mercantile accounts, the Engliſh have made a beginning already with bringing up ſome neutral veſſels laden with grain.

PARIS, *June* 10.

The laſt letters from Breſt ſtate, that tranquillity is expected to reſult from the arreſt of the chief of the Chouans. Thoſe men ſigned the treaty of peace only to conceal their perfidious deſigns. The city of Rennes, in which Comartin and his accomplices were arreſted, reſembles a beſieged town. Day and night numerous patroles parade the ſtreets; detatchments quit and enter the city every hour. The country is watched with the greateſt attention. It muſt not be concealed that theſe rebels have even yet many partiſans in Rennes. Nevertheleſs ariſtocracy poſſeſſes a very diſcontented aſpect. The ariſtocrats expected much from Comartin, whom they called their repreſentative. The ſeals have been put on the inn where he lived. It is reported that 2000 muſkets were found in it; and what is of more importance, one liſt, containing the names of the men enrolled in the catholic army, and a ſecond liſt, containing the names of the individuals whom the monſters meant to cut off.

June 11. Laſt Monday an event occurred, which, though well atteſted, is known to few perſons. Prieur, of La Marne, having made his eſcape from the houſe of arreſt, retired, at ten o'clock at night, into the Jardin des Plantes; there he attempted to blow his brains out, but failed in the attempt. A female, attracted by the noiſe of the piſtol, was induced to conceal him in her houſe; but apprehenſive of the conſequences of ſuch a ſtep, ſhe went the next morning and denounced him to the committee of her ſection. He was accordingly arreſted, conducted firſt before the committee of public ſafety, and afterwards conveyed to priſon.

June 12. The day before yeſterday at half paſt 8 o'clock in the evening, two civil commiſſioners and the commiſſioners of police of the ſection of the Temple, proceeded to the tower of the Temple in conſequence of an arret of the committee of general ſafety, to carry away the body of the ſon of Louis Capet. They found it naked and expoſed, in their preſence, it was put into a wooden coffin, and conveyed to the burying ground of St. Marguerite, in the ſtreet Fouxbourg Antoine. As a meaſure of precaution, the body was eſcorted by detachments of infantry. It is ſaid that the boy died of the ſame diſorder as his elder brother.

The health of his ſiſter is extremely bad, and it is to be feared that ſhe will ſoon follow her brother to the grave, if ſhe is not permitted to breathe a healthier atmoſphere. Every thing induces a belief that the National Convention, influenced by the principles of humanity and juſtice, will reſtore to liberty this unfortunate girl, whoſe only crime is that ſhe is deſcended from a proſcribed race, and who cannot in any point of view become a dangerous object. Why ſhould not the convention reſtore her to her family.

Such a mode of conduct would facilitate our communications with foreign powers, and would at leaſt determine them to ſoften the captivity of the deputies whom they keep in priſon. The French republic would render herſelf illuſtrious in the eyes of all Europe, by preſenting to the world ſuch a model of generoſity, and ſuch an example of reſpect for miſfortune.

The diſaffected, the weak perſons, and all thoſe who, as Voltaire ſays, in the age of Louis XIV. will never believe that perſons of conſequence can die a natural death, continue to propagate the moſt abſurd reports relative to the young Capet. It is to be wiſhed, that in order to put an end to them, the convention would direct the publication of the proceſs verbal and the bulletins of his diſorder. The body was opened in the preſence of ſeveral perſons.

LONDON, *June* 8.

It was rumoured on Friday, that the garriſon of Luxemburg had made a ſucceſsful ſally, in which the French had ſuffered a conſiderable loſs, both in men and cannon. This report is now confirmed by a meſſenger arrived at Franckfort with letters and diſpatches of the 25th ult. which mention the circumſtance in very poſitive terms. The ſortie is ſaid, by theſe diſpatches, to have taken place on the tenth ult. and it was of ſo important a kind as to lead to a probability of the French raiſing the ſiege.

Tranquillity is perfectly re-eſtabliſhed at Paris, all the leaders of the inſurgents have been tried, condemned and executed, without any attempt having been made to reſcue them from puniſhment.

With reſpect to the Mediterranean fleet, the deputy Niow, who is on board of the fleet, has ſent a diſpatch to Marſeilles, ſtating, that the fleet is in the outer harbour, and out of reach of the inſurgents.

On Saturday arrived four mails from Hamburg, which contain a variety of intelligence. The moſt material news is the ſecond declaration of his Imperial majeſty's miniſters at the diet of Ratiſbon, declaring that the emperor, in conſequence of the ſolicitation of the ſtates of Germany, was ready to enter into a negotiation of peace between the Empire and the French republic. He exhorts the ſtates to remain united, according to the conſtitution of the Germanic empire, and to continue their preparations for war, as the only means of obtaining honourable and advantageous terms. The electors of Cologne, Mentz, Treves, and Saxe; the duke of Wurtemburg, and the biſhop of Wirtzburg, have accordingly declared, that they will enter into no ſeparate treaty with France, but through the medium of the emperor.

Accounts from Vienna ſtate, that the Auſtrian troops in Gallicia have been conſiderably reinforced for the purpoſe of checking ſome Poles, who are exerting themſelves to form a new confederation. The Ottoman Porte ſecretly conniving at their proceedings.

In the houſe of peers, on Friday, lord Lauderdale moved an addreſs to his majeſty, of conſiderable length, ſtating the opinion of that houſe to be, that the preſent ſituation of France ſhould be no obſtacle to negotiation, &c. &c. The motion was ſupported by lord Guilford, and oppoſed by lords Grenville and Mulgrave. On the queſtion being called for there appeared for the motion eight, againſt it fifty-three—majority forty-five.

On the 26th April, the empreſs of Ruſſia, ſeated on the throne, received the act of ſubmiſſion of the dutchy of Courland, and the circle of Pilten.

June 9. Three mails from Corunna, and one from Liſbon arrived this morning. The Corunna mails have brought us the Madrid Gazettes from the 17th of April to the 19th ult. They contain accounts of ſeveral actions, none of them of importance, that have taken place in the provinces of Guipuſcoa and Catalonia.

There is no mention in theſe gazettes of any negotiation for peace having been entered into by the Spaniſh government; and indeed each gazette contains liſts of the ſubſcriptions of the Spaniſh nobles, clergy, placemen and penſioners, for continuing this *juſt* and *neceſſary* war; a mode of conduct, which, inſomuch as it tends to alleviate the burthens of the people, will, we are aware, be deemed by the penſioners and placemen of this country, extremely abſurd.

A meſſenger arrived on Sunday from Peterſburg, with the ratification of a treaty between this country and Ruſſia, by which the latter, we underſtand, engages to furniſh to this country 12 ſail of the line and 8 frigates. This treaty it is ſaid, is preliminary to a triple alliance between the courts of London, Vienna, and Peterſburg. The object of all theſe treaties is to continue this calamitous conteſt, and to extend the flames of war from the frigid to the torrid zone.

The firſt payment on the Auſtrian loan is expected to take place on the 19th inſtant.

A letter from Scarborough, dated the 6th inſt. ſays, "we learn from Cloughton, four miles to the north of us, that a conſtant firing has been heard there ſince five this morning, ſuppoſed to proceed from ſome engagement at ſea to the north eaſt."

This account is corroborated by the fiſhermen.

June 10. The French ſeem completely to have given up all idea of conteſting the maſtery of the ocean with us. The ſyſtem of having ſeveral detached ſquadrons therefore conſtantly at ſea, ſeems to be the beſt that this country can adopt, and which we have already repeatedly recommended.

By the laſt meſſenger from Italy, we learn, that admiral Hotham had been joined by four Neapolitan ſhips of the line, which made his fleet equal to the French even before any reinforcement could arrive from England.

June 11. Tueſday advices were received from Breſt, which reach down to Thurſday laſt. By theſe we learn, that a ſquadron of thirteen ſail of French line of battle ſhips is at ſea. Theſe are the only ſhips in the French navy at Breſt fit for ſervice. We underſtand that two commiſſioners are on board this fleet, a diviſion of which is ſaid to have ſailed for the Eaſt-Indies. Salted proviſions are very plentiful at Breſt, and even ſell below prime coſt; but rice and flour are very ſcarce.

June 12. Capt. Savage, of the Albion man of war, who convoyed the outward bound trade to Hamburg, on his return captured 17 veſſels, chiefly American, laden with proviſions and ſtores for France, and has brought them to the Nore.

Sixty veſſels, laden with corn and proviſions from America, reached Breſt harbour on the 4th inſt.

We learn that a treaty of peace has been actually ſigned at Baſle between France, the margrave of Baden, and the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

June 16. A report has for ſome days been induſtriouſly propagated at Paris, that another inſurrection would break out on the 25th Prairial (13th of June.) The report decides neither upon the authors nor the object of the inſurrection. It wavers between the party of the Terroriſts and the partiſans of the Chouans; and, alternately attaching itſelf to each, leaves the public in doubt whether the revival of the ſyſtem of Robeſpierre is the object, or the reſtoration of royalty.—From the preſent tranquillity, however, that exiſts at Paris, we ſhould be inclined to infer, that there is as little foundation for this report as there was for the rumour circulated ſome months ago with ſuch pomp and circumſtance of alarm, of an inſurrection that was to take place in London. Yet the report has been noticed by the committee of general ſafety, who have given a ſolemn aſſurance that they have taken the proper meaſures to quell any inſurrection that may occur.

Dreadful Fire at Copenhagen.

Yeſterday advices were received in town from Elſineur, by a ſhip arrived at Yarmouth, giving an account of a moſt dreadful conflagration having broken out at Copenhagen, which has deſtroyed one third of that city, and continued to burn with great fury.

The following is a private letter on this melancholy ſubject, dated

Elſineur, June 6, 1795, 8 o'clock P. M.

"I am ſorry to inform you that yeſterday forenoon a moſt terrible fire broke out at Copenhagen, in the Old Holm, which has already conſumed near one third of the city, and continues ſtill to burn with equal rapidity. The Holm, together with the arſenal, is totally deſtroyed, and ſome add, the admiralty.

"Among the number is Erickſen, Jurgenſen, Veſchiers, Raae's, Jones, Sundorp, and Wiſinar; alſo two or three churches. When the laſt meſſage came away, the confuſion was ſo great, that little intelligence could be obtained.—The wind having prevailed from the ſouthward, has prevented the fire from extending to the bank or exchange, but God only knows where it will end. Some reports have prevailed that the colliers lying there were burnt, but this is without foundation; ſome few ſmall craft have been deſtroyed. Various reports prevail concerning the manner in which the fire broke out, and the cauſe thereof, but I cannot find any of them as yet that ſeem to bear real credit. The laſt accounts left that city about two o'clock this afternoon, when fifteen or twenty ſtreets were already demoliſhed, and by this there is little doubt but a number more are gone.

"The fire is very conſpicuous from our bridge, and now appears greatly extended.—All the firſt houſes in trade, manufactory, &c. in that part demoliſhed. What will become of us all, God only knows! An expreſs arrived here from Copenhagen this afternoon, ordering our magiſtrates to prepare all the bread they could and ſend up. A number of people, I am informed, have loſt their lives, and no doubt, more will follow; it is ſhocking to think of.

"The loſs will be very great indeed, and what this country is not at preſent in a condition to bear. Our fleet muſt now be ſtopped, as there are not materials to fit it out.

"I ſhall endeavour to get up in a few days, but the confuſion is at preſent ſo great there that it would be dangerous.

"You may expect further particulars as ſoon as I am acquainted with them."

June 17. The Chouans, to the number, as it is ſtated in the French papers, of 6000, had taken poſſeſſion, towards the latter end of laſt month, of a ſtrong poſt, midway between Orai and Vannes, in the department of Morbihan. This poſition being on the ſea coaſt, enabled them to receive ſupplies, and to undertake offenſive operations againſt Vannes and Orai, two towns, the poſſeſſion of which would have been of conſiderable importance to them. They intrenched themſelves at Grand Camp, and at an old caſtle called the Chateau de Reſte. They were attacked by a detachment of republican troops from Orai and Vannes on the 27th ult. and driven, after ſome reſiſtance, from both their poſitions.

There is a body of Chouans on the north eaſt frontier of the department of the Ille and Villaine, but this body has not attempted any thing beyond ſtopping the couriers and convoys of proviſions and merchandiſe, from Rennes to Paris.

Twelve ſhips of the line and a proportionate number of frigates, fire-ſhips, and bombs, are ordered to be got ready at Portſmouth for a ſecret expedition.

Our Eaſt-India goods are riſen nearly 30 per cent. within the laſt three months, by the great demand for them by the French houſes: they are ſhipped for Hamburg, and from thence are conveyed [illegible] through Baſle into various parts of France.

LIVERPOOL, *June* 15.

A letter direct from Paris, was received on yesterday se'nnight, by a respectable house in Manchester, from M. Perregaux and Co. the French national bankers, giving the following important information:—"That the decree of the national convention, on the 10th October, 1793, ordering that all property belonging to British subjects should be confiscated, is reversed, by a second decree of the third of January last. All specie and effects of every kind, are ordered therefore, to be restored, and are now ready to be disposed of as the respective proprietors in this kingdom may direct."

On the 5th instant, arrived at Hull, the American ship Peggy, captain Van Ranseller, which vessel left Havre-de Grace the Sunday morning before. Major Campbell, of the 69th regiment, who was taken prisoner with general O'Hara, at Toulon, came in her as a passenger. Captain Ranseller was at Paris during the whole of the late commotions, and says, that at one time the Jacobin party, in opposition to the convention, had not less than 60,000 men in arms, to which the convention opposed an army of 100,000, but no action took place between them. At present, however, tranquillity is restored to the capital, and the convention has resumed its functions and powers. In every part of France where the captain has been, the crops of corn upon the ground appear to be in great forwardness, and the approaching harvest is likely to be very abundant.

MONTEGO-BAY, *June* 27.

Friday evening, the 19th inst. the ship Fort William, capt. Snowden, belonging to London, with 400 hogsheads of sugar on board, was burnt to the water's edge, at Savanna la Mar. This accident was occasioned by a cabin-boy drawing rum with a vial, from a puncheon, by candle-light, to serve the people. In drawing the rum, the string to which the vial was tied broke, when, unhappily, the boy applying the candle to the bung-hole to recover the vial, the spirit caught fire, which become so general through the ship that the crew had not time to save their cloaths.

The danger then became alarming to the rest of the shipping, as the Fort William was the windwardmost vessel; but a land wind fortunately prevailing, and the exertions made in towing her ashore, relieved them from their distressing apprehensions.

BERMUDA, *June* 27.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, June 14.

"I sailed in company with an expedition from Guernsey, which consisted of a 36 gun frigate, five large ships with the 3d battalion of the 60th regiment, &c. for Demerara; we put into Lisbon the 21st, sailed again the 25th, and arrived on the coast of Demerara the 24th of May; an officer was sent on shore to inform the government and inhabitants at large, that this force was sent to protect them against the French. The answer received was, they did not want our protection, as they were at peace with the French. The governor had made his escape a fortnight before, and there were two strong parties in the colony. On this message being received, we immediately sailed for Barbadoes where we arrived the 2d instant. The above troops have been sent down to the relief of St. Vincents."

COOPERSTOWN, *July* 24.

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from Cayuga, we are informed, that the commissioners for treating with the Indians of the Six Nations, arrived at that place on Saturday last; at which time the Fish-Carrier, chief of the Cayuga nation, Red-Jacket, &c. &c. the chiefs of the Six Nations, were present. A runner was dispatched to the Onandagas soliciting their attendance, which was complied with on Monday, when the number of Indians amounted to about 500. Every appearance indicated that an amicable and advantageous treaty would soon be completed.

We are likewise informed that Judge Williamson, of Great Sodus, is now building two schooners, of 70 tuns each, to ply, as packet boats, between that place and Niagara; and that said Williamson proposes to embark for England in October next, with a determination to import a considerable number of the best and highest priced horses, in order to supply that flourishing country with an excellent breed of those noble and serviceable quadrupeds for the saddle and draught.

Thus we see the spirit of enterprise is busy on the great western theatre, which, contrasted with the apathy which generally pervades the old settlements, produces a distinction highly favourable to this vast western country.

BOSTON, *July* 29.

We have received several letters from Lisbon by the latest arrival. The following are extracts:

"LISBON, June 5. The Portuguese are strong in the Mediterranean against the Algerines; therefore nothing is be dreaded from them; neither have we heard of any depredations made by the Moors. Colonel Humphreys arrived last month at Gibraltar from America, and it is supposed every thing will be amicably settled with the Barbary powers."

A letter from Mr. Simpson, the American consul at Gibraltar, confirms the above; and contradicts the insidious reports some time since circulated, of a truce being brought about by Great-Britain and Spain, between the Portuguese and Algerines.

Capture of British transports.

By several arrivals at various ports, we have received information of the capture of several ships of the British West-India convoy. Captain Smith, arrived at New-London from Barbadoes, informs of the arrival there four days before he sailed, of between 60 and 70 sail of ships, with troops and ordnance, part of a fleet of 100 sail, which parted in a squall to the windward of Barbadoes, where three or four French frigates were cruising, and whom, it was reported at Barbadoes, had captured four of the transports, one of which had 500 troops and a large quantity of ordnance. Captain Aubin, arrived at Newbury-Port, confirms this, and adds, that eight prizes arrived at Petit Bourg, on the 2d of July, with 750 troops on board. The prisoners were sent to Point-Petre. When the fleet above mentioned sailed from England it had 7000 troops on board, and contained one hundred transports.

July 31. By an arrival from Halifax, yesterday, we received but few lines, viz.

"We expect some transports under convoy of two forty-four's, with troops and recruits for this garrison: The estimates of which, for the ensuing autumn, are calculated for 2,200 men, besides the navy, which grows additionally stronger every day.

"The affair of the Speedwell sloop, burned at your place, has caused some conversation here, but as it is generally supposed the owners will be amply reimbursed, the talk gradually subsides.

"The Bedford prize ship, which was from France for the states, will be condemned in the to. The Fabius do. will lose her cargo, but the ship, I believe, will be cleared.

"The order for the detention of American provision vessels, is thought not to extend to this part of his majesty's dominions."

Aug. 1. By the arrival of captain Pierce, from Jamaica, at Newbury-Port, we learn—that he spoke with captain Butler, 60 days from Madeira, bound to Philadelphia, and who informed him, that a TREATY was positively concluded between the DEY of ALGIERS and AMERICA—and that he had seen official letters from Mr. Church, containing the same.

NEWFIELD, *August* 5.

A letter from James Simpson, Esquire, consul of the United States of America, at Gibraltar, to Messrs. John Buckley and Son, at Lisbon, dated 21st May, 1795, says—"I trust the American flag will henceforward be free from any insult from the Moorish cruisers, and that I shall soon have the satisfaction of acquainting you that all matters have been settled in that quarter—You will hear from our mutual friend colonel Humphreys. I was very happy to see him arrive in good health."

NEW-YORK, *August* 1.

Yesterday arrived here the sloop Betsy, captain King, in nineteen days from Port-au-Prince, who informs us, that general Williamson had newly erected a very strong fort on the back of the town, and had a number of flat bottomed boats with brass cannon mounted in them; that since the arrival of the troops from England, they had put the town in such a posture of defence as obliged the French to raise the siege and return to Leogane; that it had been very sickly there in the month of June last, but was not so much so when he came away; that he was informed by a person, some time before his arrival, that there were three American captains buried in one day, and almost every vessel had some died out of them; that in common they were not sick more than five days. Captain King begs the liberty to advise every master of a vessel that may go to that port, not to make any use of the water before it has stood five days or more; the immediate use of water there is considered to be very hurtful, and has a great tendency to throw a person in a fever.

Aug. 4. A correspondent assures us, that a letter is received from London, by a merchant in this city, dated June 13, which mentions, that orders are *positively* issued by the British ministry TO TAKE ALL AMERICAN VESSELS bound to the French dominions, &c.

It is asserted, that this order is projected upon our present bone of contention, THE TREATY, and it is most probable that the seventeen American vessels, mentioned under the London head, to have been taken and sent in by the returning Hamburg convoy, were made prizes of upon the strength of this new order—*Even in times of peace*, say learned commentators, all American vessels can be carried into the British ports, *by the treaty*.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 6.

The capture of the fortress of Luxemburg by the French, is an event of primary importance. While this place remained in the hands of the emperor, he might indulge some hopes of regaining possession of the Austrian Netherlands; but with the loss of that fortress these hopes must entirely vanish, and with them, no doubt, all desire of continuing the war. This capture, in this light, may be considered almost equivalent to the signature of preliminary articles of peace between France, Germany and the empire.

Luxemburg is the strongest fortress in the world. It was never before taken by fair means. When of force much inferior to its present strength, it was once surrendered treacherously.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 13.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

18 Prairial—June 6.

VICTORY OVER THE SPANIARDS.

Blad, in the name of the committee of public safety, read the following letter:

Marbot, general of division, to the committee of public safety.

"Citizen representatives, I gave orders for storming a camp, which the enemy had erected between Cioffua and Elgolbar; which was executed with the greatest success.

"Persuaded that my fellow-citizens will hear the details with pleasure, I subjoin the report of general Marbot."

The national convention recalled the representative Rousseau, with the army of the Western Pyrennees, and appointed the representative of the people, Anguis, to succeed him.

TOULON.

Doulcet, in the name of the committee of public safety—"Representatives of the people, I am now enabled, in the name of the committee of public safety, to confirm the happy news I announced to you at the last sitting.

"Toulon, like Paris, had had its 20th of May, but it has also had, like Paris, its 23d of May."

[Our readers will recollect, that the insurrection broke out at Paris on the 20th of May, and was quelled on the 23d.]

"Republicanism triumphs in the south, terrorism is destroyed; many rebels have bit the dust; three hundred of them have been made prisoners, others have taken refuge in the neighbouring communes. They will not have time to mislead them; they will be instantly pursued, and the law will strike them, there only remains to the convention one pleasing duty to fulfil; that of paying a just tribute of applause to the citizens of the south, and to the troops of the line, who, at the instigation of the representative of the people, have concurred with every means in their power to produce that brilliant victory which justice has now obtained.

"The representatives of the people in mission in the south, have shewn themselves worthy of the French nation and the principles they profess.

"Nion, who remained on board the squadron, has not displayed less energy than zeal. Before the arrival of his colleagues, he had, by a proper and just proclamation, worthy of the occasion, recalled to the standard of the republic many citizens, composing the crews, whom, for a moment the insurgents had succeeded in misleading.

"Subordination is established in the fleet; it burns with the most ardent desire to put to sea, in order to combat and conquer the English; thus will the marines, whom they had seduced, expiate the wrongs of which they had been guilty.

"You will find in the official dispatch, which I am now about to read to you, the assurance that the citizens of the south, full of indignation at the late plots, planned and executed in Paris, against the national representation, were ready to unite their force to that of the communes, for your protection and security, with which are connected so intimately the success of the revolution, and the triumph of liberty.

"Thus, then representatives of the people, you may rest assured that terrorism will no longer lay waste this unhappy country. The blood of enlightened, and that of good and honest patriots, will not crimson the earth; the sword and scaffold will no longer be the lot of innocence; they are exclusively reserved for counter-revolutionists and plunderers.

"Once more terrorism and Vandalism are destroyed, never to resume their reign. Liberty, equality, justice and humanity, shall henceforth be the rallying cry of all French republicans."

The representatives of the people, P. Cherin, M. Isnard, Chambon and Cadroy, assembled within the walls of Toulon, with their colleagues Nion and Chappe to the national convention.

Toulon, 11th Prairial, 3d year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

21 *Prairial (June* 9)

The sections of Poissonnier, Fontaine de Grenelle, Homme Arme, Republique, and Cardes Francaise, informed the convention that they had given up their cannon, and that they wished for the suppression of the cannoneers of the section. Honourable mention.

Cambaceres, in the name of the committee of public safety. "Your committee have received most important dispatches, dated 19th Prairial, from the head quarters before Luxemburg. Luxemburg has surrendered, and the fortress, the most formidable in Europe, is in the possession of the republic."

The plaudits with which this intelligence was received, lasted for several minutes. The members rose, with repeated acclamations of Vive la Republique, indivisible et invincible.

Our colleague, Talot, writes to us as follows:

"19 *Prairial—June* 7.

"Luxemburg belongs to the republic. This day, at three o'clock, the republicans are to be put in possession of Fort Charles. I shall send you in a few days, the colours of the garrison, which is composed of 10,000 men, together with an account of the ammunition, stores, and cannon found in the place.

"The garrison, in consequence of the capitulation with marshal Bender, the governor, is to march out with the honours of war on the 22d, to lay down their arms on the glacis, to surrender their horses and artillery, and to take an oath not to serve against the republic, until they have been regularly exchanged. They are to be conducted to the right side of the Rhine, and are to cross the river at Coblentz."

Cambaceres then read the articles of capitulation, proposed by marshal Bender.

Art. 1. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war. Answer—Granted.

2. The garrison shall march out on the sixth day, with arms, baggage, drums beating, and two field

pieces, each battalion. Answer—The garrison shall march out the third day, with arms, baggage, &c. but when they shall have arrived at the glacis, they shall lay down their arms and take an oath not to serve against the republic, or our allies, unless regularly exchanged.

3. There shall be granted eight covered waggons which shall not be searched. Answer—Refused.

4. The inhabitants of Luxemburg shall enjoy a free exercise of their religion. Answer—The liberty of faith is insured to them, they conforming to the laws of the republic.

5. Their properties shall be sacred. Answer—Inhabitants ought to trust to the loyalty of the French nation. They shall be treated as the other inhabitants of the conquered countries.

By another article it is expressly stipulated that the emigrants, of every description, shall be delivered over to the French troops.

A letter from the representative Talot, confirmed these details. The garrison of Luxemburg consisted of 10,000 men.

Talot moved for some mark of national gratitude for the adjutant-general Alis, who by his talents, had greatly contributed to the conquest of the place.

This officer, who was at the bar, was received with repeated acclamations; and the fraternal kiss was given to him by the president.

Cambaceres then proposed the following decree:

Art. 1. The troops who have made the conquest of Luxemburg, and the army of the Moselle, which had paved the way for the conquest, have not ceased to deserve well of their country.

2. The committee of public welfare is charged to provide for the advancement of the adjutant-general Alis.

3. The representative of the people, Jeobart, shall immediately repair to Luxemburg.

This decree was adopted by acclamation.

The death of Young Capet.

Sevestre, in the name of the committee of general safety—"For some time the son of Capet was ill of a swelling in his right knee, and in his left hand. He lost his appetite, and a fever seized him. The celebrated Dessault, the surgeon, was appointed to see and attend him. His probity and his talents were a sufficient pledge for us that he would neglect none of those duties which humanity demands from us. Nevertheless the disorder increased and began to assume a more serious aspect. On the 16th Prairial Dessault died. We immediately appointed the citizen Pellatin, a physician of acknowledged ability, and the citizen Demanger, head surgeon of the hospital of health, to attend the boy.

"The bulletin of yesterday, at eleven o'clock, announced very dangerous symptoms, and at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, we received an account of the death of the son of Capet. The committee of general safety have directed me to communicate this event to you, and to move, that the Proces Verbeaux, which I hold in my hand, shall be deposited in the national archives." Decreed.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not previously sold at private sale,

A VALUABLE and HEALTHY PLANTATION, in Anne-Arundel county, in the occupation of captain WM. WEEMS, who will go over the land and point out the improvements to any one inclinable to purchase. This plantation contains about 380 acres, is about four miles distant from the bay, and about the same distance from Patuxent-river, is convenient to Lower-Marlborough, Pig-Point, Tracey's Landing, and Nottingham warehouses. There are about 100 acres of woodland, and a considerable meadow may be made. The land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above, with a good cellar and kitchen, an overseer's house, quarter, corn house, tobacco-house, and other out houses.

——ALSO,——

A TRACT of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouse, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land some wood and meadow, a dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat.

The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will shew the small tract to any person inclinable to purchase.

1 JOHN MUIR, Agent for the creditors of captain WM. WEEMS.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at my dwelling plantation, near Annapolis, on Thursday the 5th day of September next, for READY CASH.

ONE LIKELY NEGRO BOY, about sixteen years of age, late the property of JOHN LUSBY, deceased.

1 ROBERT LUSBY, Administrator of JOHN LUSBY, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. VACHEL DORSEY, of JOHN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may settled, by

X LUKE POOL, Administrator,
ANNE DORSEY, Administratrix.

June 17, 1795.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation, in Montgomery county, about 8 miles from the court-house, and directly on the road from Snowden's works to Frederick-town, about the first of this instant, a brown or dark bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 8 years old, well formed, paces, trots, racks and canters well, one or two saddle spots on the back, shod all round, branded thus, *S*, on the near shoulder.

Also a brown or mouse coloured MARE, about 15½ hands high, lengthy made, has a large head, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus, I L, paces, trots and gallops, carries her tail on one side, slobbers and shews the whites of her eyes when rode, had no shoes on when taken away, and is very tender footed.

Whoever will deliver the said creatures to the subscriber shall receive FOUR DOLLARS for each, or the above reward, on conviction of the thief.

GERARD BROOKE.

August 3, 1795. Rich'd. Hopkins

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro boy, who says his name is JOE, and that he is free born, but was bound by his mother to JAMES DANT, of the Federal City, he appears to be about 14 or 15 years old, had on when committed a pair of old trousers, and an old coat. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

July 24, 1795. 2

FOR SALE,

SIX hundred and twenty-eight acres of LAND, lying on Zachiah Swamp, in Charles county, about five miles from Port-Tobacco, twenty-five from Alexandria, and thirty-eight from the Federal city. This plantation is well adapted to any kind of produce, with a good dwelling house, two large barns, and a plenty of other convenient houses, with large and thriving orchards of the different kinds of fruit. Also a great quantity of board and rail timber, and a plenty of meadow ground. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land, and obtain any farther information from the subscribers living on the premises.

HENRY S. HAWKINS,
ALEXANDER S. HAWKINS.

June 25th, 1795. 3 X

Pursuant to the will of TYLOR BALDWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, at his late dwelling house, near Annapolis, will be OFFERED for SALE, on the 14th day of August, at 11 o'clock, for CASH,

A NUMBER of horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs, one yoke of oxen, two feather beds and furniture, and other household-furniture, tobacco in parcels, a quantity of old iron, plantation utensils, old lumber, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

SAMUEL & NICHOLAS BALDWIN,
Executors.

July 23, 1795. 3 X

BY virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the general assembly, of the state of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack-river, we do hereby give notice, that a meeting of the subscribers to the George-town bridge company, is required at the house of Mrs. SUTER, in George-town, on the second Tuesday in September next, in order to elect three directors for managing all the concerns of the said company for the present year.

URIAH FORREST,
3 JAMES M. LINGAN,
WM. DEAKINS, junior.

George-town, Patowmack, July 22, 1795.

RAN AWAY in June last a negro man named JOHN, a black fellow, with a small scar under one of his eyes, about twenty-six years of age, tolerable lusty: I suspect he is concealed at the plantation of Mrs. MARY WEEMS, near Annapolis, or sculking in town under a pretence of being free. I will pay TEN DOLLARS to any person that will deliver me the above negro, or secure him in gaol so that I get him again.

3 X BENtt. DARNELL.

July 28, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we the subscribers intend to make application to the next county court to be held for Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called PORTLAND MANOR, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

4 X CHARLES DRURY,
JOSEPH CHILDS.

Anne-Arundel county, July 11, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber will petition the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commission to mark and bound, as well the whole tract of land called AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE, situate in the county of Montgomery aforesaid, as the subscriber's particular part of the said land, pursuant to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

X CHARLES CARROLL.

Washington county, June 25, 1795.

Annapolis, Maryland, July 22d. 1795.

In COUNCIL.

CITIZEN LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL having produced to this board, his commission as consul from the republic of France for this State, together with an exequator or recognition of his said quality, under the hand of the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the United States:—ORDERED, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. to the Coun.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all whom it may Concern.

THE citizen LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL having produced to me his commission as consul for the republic of France, within the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognise him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to consuls of the French republic by the laws, treaties, and conventions in that case made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United (Seal) States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

(Signed,) Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
ED. RANDOLPH. 4

PROPOSALS

For carrying the MAILS of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office until the first day of October next. See Note 7th.

10. From York-town by Abbot's-town and Gettisburgh to Hagar's-town and Williamsport, in Maryland, to Martinsburg, in Virginia.

Leave York-town every Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's-town on Tuesday noon, and at Martinsburg by 7 P. M. *Returning* Leave Martinsburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's town by noon, and at York-town on Sunday evening by 7 o'clock.

In MARYLAND.

12. From Annapolis by Lower-Marlborough and Calvert court-house to St. Leonard's creek.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday by 7 A. M. arrive at Lower-Marlborough by 3 P. M. at Calvert court-house by 7 P. M. and at St. Leonard's creek on Wednesday by 10 A. M. *Returning*. Leave St. Leonard's creek on Friday by 3 P. M. arrive at Calvert court-house by 7 P. M. at Lower-Marlborough on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Annapolis by 7 P. M.

13. From Bladensburg by Upper-Marlborough and Nottingham to Benedict.

Leave Bladensburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 11 A. M. leave Upper-Marlborough in two hours, and arrive at Benedict on Sunday noon. *Returning*. Leave Benedict on Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 4 P. M. and at Bladensburg on Tuesday by 9 A. M.

Note 1. The Postmaster-general may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. News-papers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry news-papers other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation on the first of November next, and continue until the first of October, 1797.

Note 6. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals such alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

5 JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Postmaster-General.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia, July 6, 1795.

By the ORPHANS COURT of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, June Term, 1795.

THE JUSTICES observing the little attention paid by persons having business in the Orphans Court, to the proceis and orders issued from the same, have come to a determination, that in future all proceis shall be strictly enforced, they therefore, for the information of those concerned, give this public notice, that the attendance of all persons hereafter summoned or attached will not be dispensed with, and the sheriff of the county will be made answerable for their appearance.

By order,

15 JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills,
Anne-Arundel county.

An ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed. 15

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or societies called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof. 15

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government. 15

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or tertenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſaid ſuch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be defired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding. 15

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on Weſt River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very ſmall expence. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe commands an extenſive view of the bay, &c. and ſituated in a neighbourhood of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, conſiſting of a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed and painted inſide and out, a kitchen and ſtore-room at each end, conveniently conſtructed, milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſes, corn houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, ſtable, four tobacco houſes, and a decent overſeers houſe, conveniently conſtructed for a genteel family, a cow-houſe, &c. all in good order. The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, and ſome valuable well broke mules, with every neceſſary plantation utenſil, there are ſeveral ſmall apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on ſaid land, but as its preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, any further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, more than the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A ſet of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on ſaid land.

Weſt-River, June 7, 1795. 6

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.